The McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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A NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the United States.

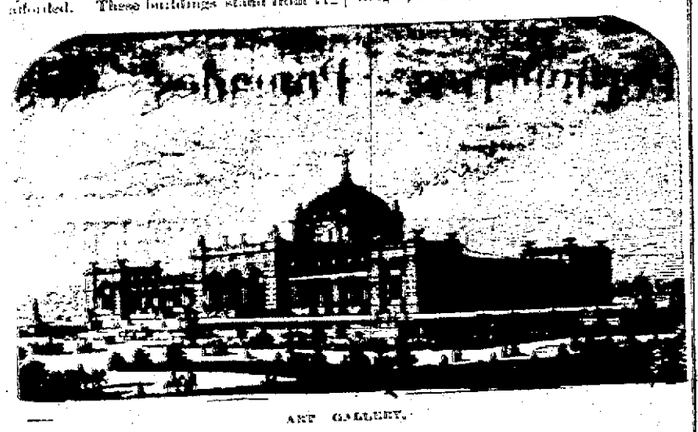
The Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia—Views of the Notable Events—Interesting Statistics of the Great Exposition.

Our International Exhibition.

The great interest felt by our readers in the success of this national enterprise has led us to secure the accompanying illustrations and the latest information relative to its progress. Notwithstanding the inertness of American exhibitors, the position of the Exhibition on the tenth of May is far in advance of that of any former International Exhibition at the same time.

The following description will give a complete idea of the extent of the grounds and the size of the buildings:

The Exhibition buildings are located in Fairmount Park, which adjoins the built-up portions of Philadelphia on the north-western border. This is a beautiful park of 2,740 acres, upon which the city has already spent over $5,000,000, and is now annually expending a large sum in adornments and improvements. Through it runs the Schuylkill river, bordered by high banks and ravines, and its great natural beauty has been enhanced by art. The buildings are located on some of the most beautiful spots on the banks of this river, groves of stately trees surrounding them, splendid views of river and landscape being afforded. These buildings stand from 112



ART GALLERY.

feet to 120 feet above the highest tide-water level in the Delaware river, and fully that height above the Schuylkill. Philadelphia is a city of 800,000 inhabitants, containing 140,000 dwelling houses, a large proportion of which are owned by their occupants, and this number is being increased at the rate of 6,000 a year.

Girard avenue, one of the chief streets of Philadelphia, leads directly from the heart of the city to the entrance to the main exhibition building. This is a broad highway one hundred feet in width, crossing the Schuylkill river upon a magnificent iron bridge, and which was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 expressly to furnish good facilities of access to the Exhibition grounds. This avenue passes through the park in a westerly direction, and is a very fine drive. Further-

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

ing it on the right hand are the Exhibition grounds. These cover about 236 acres, which are inclosed for the buildings, in addition to which there are other inclosures for the displays of horses and cattle. At the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the inclosure, including that for the horses and cattle, which was of considerable size, covered 260 acres. The buildings at Vienna gave about 2,000,000 square feet of ground floor surface for exhibitors, and covered forty-two acres. These were originally provided at Philadelphia fifty acres of buildings, giving 2,107,000 square feet of surface, but applications for space are so numerous as to render enlargement necessary.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, are located in appropriate

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

1. Mining and metallurgy, 2, manufactures, 3, education and science, main building, 21.47; 4. Art, art gallery, 1.5; 5. Machinery, machinery building, 14; 6. Agriculture, agricultural building, 10; 7. Horticulture, horticultural building, 1.5. Total, 18.47.

The first of these which one reaches in coming from the city is the main exhibition building; but the only point from which a comprehensive view may be taken of them all is from the summit of George's hill, on the western margin of the Exhibition grounds; and here the spectator will find the machinery and agricultural halls in the foreground, and the main building and art gallery in the distance. Looking at them from this point, it will be seen that the northern faces of the main and machinery buildings are in a line; that they are divided by an avenue, but connected by a covered way; and that the length from the extreme of one building to the extreme of the other is very great—more than two-thirds of a mile. Running along the northern length of these buildings is a boulevard one hundred feet in width, which is traversed by a double line of narrow gauge cars, for the accommodation of visitors. Three hundred feet back of the main building, their centers being in a line, stands the art gallery. Next northward, and on the further side of Lansdowne valley, which is crossed by a bridge, is the horticultural building; back still of it, northernmost of the principal structures, is the agricultural building, and railway between this and the machinery hall is the building for the exhibition to be made by the United States government.

In the Art Gallery.

The following are the official numbers and classes of articles on exhibition in this building:

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

Classes 100-109. Sculpture. (In stone, metal, wood, iron, etc.)

110-119. Painting. (In oil and water colors on canvas, porcelain, enamel, metals, etc.)

120-129. Engraving and lithography.

130-139. Photography (including photolithographs).

140-149. Industrial and architectural designs, models, and decorations.

150-159. Decorations with ceramic and vitreous materials; mosaic and inlaid work.

Each exhibit in this department will be numbered, and full information respecting it will be found in connection with the similar numbers given in the official catalogue of exhibitors.

Where works of art are for sale, it will be so stated in the official catalogue. Purchasers should bear in mind the established rule that no article can be removed until after the close of the Exhibition, November 10, 1876.

The visitor will find on exhibition in this department the works of all the leading artists of the world. Committees of selection—in most cases composed of the presidents of the leading art societies—have been appointed by the commissioners of the different nations taking part in the exhibition. They have selected from the numerous works of art submitted to them those they considered as best representing the art culture of their country. From the works thus selected, and on exhibition, the best works of each country of the old world have been taken, and placed in the main gallery of Memorial Hall, opposite to and in close comparison with the best works of the most eminent artists of the United States, thus forming a most interesting exhibition.

In Agricultural Building.

The following are the official numbers and classes of articles on exhibition in this building:

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

Classes 600-609. Agricultural and forest products.

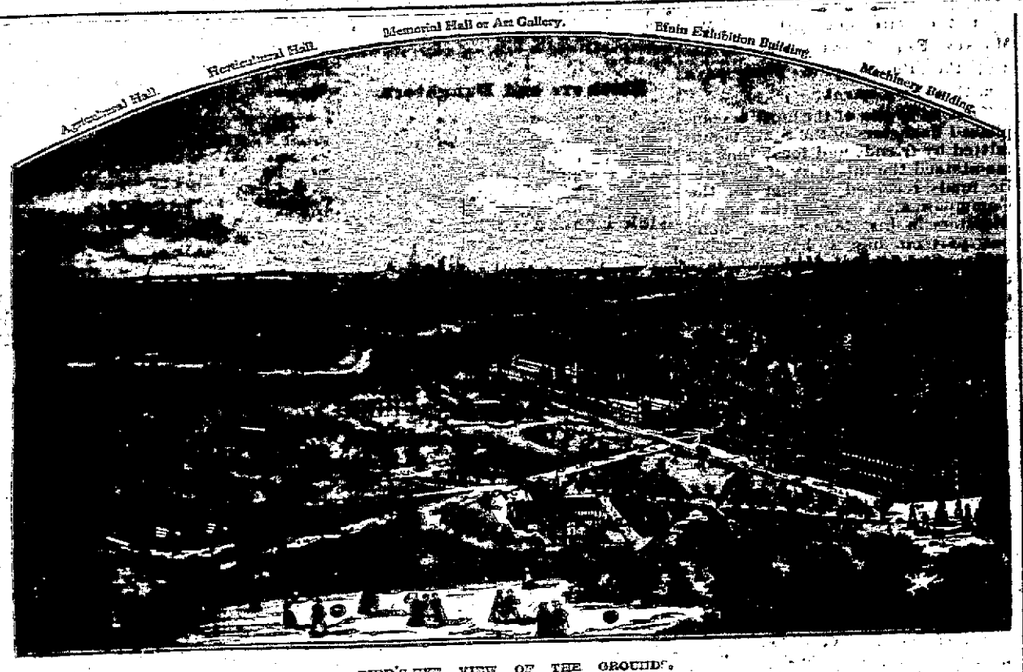
610-619. Pomology—fruits from all parts of the world.

620-629. Agricultural products.

630-639. Land animals.

640-649. Marine animals, fish culture and apparatus.

650-654. Animal and vegetable products—used as food or as materials.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GROUNDS.

655-659. Textile substances of vegetable or animal origin.

660-669. Machines, implements, and processes of manufacture.

670-679. Agricultural engineering and administration.

680-689. Tillage and general management.

The articles on exhibition in this building are arranged by classes, and not by countries. All articles of the same class from all countries are together. A very interesting comparison will result, as twenty foreign countries and all of the States exhibit.

Among the most extensive and interesting exhibits are the agricultural machines in active operation, comprising everything used on the farm or plantation, in tillage, harvesting, or preparation for market; manufactured foods of all kinds, and all varieties of fish, with the improved appliances for fish-culture.

Twenty-two acres of ground have been secured outside of, and 500 yards distant from the principal entrance to the main Exhibition grounds, and arranged for the convenient reception and exhibit of live stock. On this ground the following exhibitions will take place:

[illegible]—Horses, mules, and asses.

Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, 1876.—Horned cattle (all varieties).

Oct. 10 to Oct. 25, 1876.—Sheep, swine, goats and dogs.

Oct. 25 to Nov. 10, 1876.—Poultry of all varieties.

The live stock exhibited will be of high character, the desire being to promote improvement in breeding stock.

Suitable located lands have been secured on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and New York, and distant thirty minutes from the Exhibition grounds, for trial of machinery. Harvesting machines will be tested during June and July, 1876, and tilling machines during September and October, 1876.

In the Main Building.

The official numbers and classes of articles exhibited in the Main Exhibition building are:

DEPARTMENT I.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Classes 100-109. Minerals, ores, stones, and products.

110-119. Metallurgical products.

120-129. Mining engineering.

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

Classes 200-205. Chemical manufactures.

206-216. Ceramics, pottery, porcelain, glass.

217-227. Furniture, etc.

228-234. Yarns and woven goods of vegetable or mineral materials.

235-241. Woven and felted goods of wool, etc.

242-249. Silk and silk fabrics.

250-257. Clothing, jewelry, etc.

258-264. Paper, blank books, stationery.

265-271. Weapons, etc.

272-279. Medicine, surgery, prothesis.

280-284. Hardware, edge-tools, cutlery, and metallic products.

285-291. Fabrics of vegetable, animal, or mineral materials.

292-296. Carriages, vehicles, and accessories.

DEPARTMENT III.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

Classes 300-309. Educational systems, methods, and libraries.

310-319. Institutions and organizations.

320-329. Scientific and philosophical instruments and methods.

330-339. Engineering, architecture, maps etc.

340-349. Physical, social, and moral condition of man.

Visitors can alight and enter this building under cover, if from carriages, at the east main entrance, and from street cars, at the south main entrance. The building stands nearly due east and west. From the small balconies in the four central towers the visitor can obtain excellent views of the whole interior of this building. The countries exhibiting are located geographically in sections, running crosswise of the building from north to south. The foreign commissioners have offices adjacent to the exhibits of their respective countries. The Centennial executive offices will be found on the second floor at the north side of this building. As the visitor must traverse both sides of each avenue to see the exhibits in this building, a distance of about eleven miles must be accomplished.

In Machinery Hall.

The following are the official numbers and classes of articles that are on exhibition in this building:

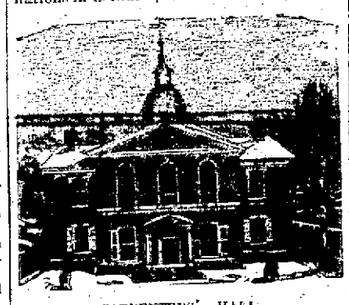
DEPARTMENT V.—MACHINERY.

Classes 500-509. Machines, tools, etc., of mining, chemistry, etc.

510-519. Machines and tools for working metal, wood, and stone.

520-529. Machines and implements of spinning, weaving, etc.

530-539. Machines, etc., used in sewing, making clothing, etc.



CARPENTERS' HALL.

540-549. Machines for printing, making books, paper working, etc.

550-559. Motors, power generators, etc.

560-569. Hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus.

570-579. Railway plant, rolling stock, etc.

580-589. Machinery used in preparing agricultural products.

590-599. Aerial, pneumatic, and water transportation. Machinery and apparatus especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.

In the center of this building is located a 1400 horse-power Corliss engine, capable of driving (if required) the entire shafting necessary to run all the machinery exhibits. This engine has a 40-inch cylinder with 120-inch stroke, and was constructed for this especial service.

The visitor here sees the machinery of all nations in actual operation, the sample products of which can be purchased, and removed if desired. Among these products are Persian and Turkish rugs, carpets, pins, cloths, needles, rivets, hinges, confectionery, etc.

The annex for hydraulic machines contains a tank 111 feet long, sixty feet wide, with a depth of water of eight feet. In connection with this, hydraulic machinery is exhibited in full operation. At the south end of this tank is a waterfall thirty-five feet high by forty feet wide, supplied from the tank by the pumps upon exhibition.

In Horticultural Hall.

The following are the official numbers and classes of articles on exhibition in this building:

DEPARTMENT VII.—HORTICULTURE.

Classes 700-709. Ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers.

710-719. Hot-houses, conservatories, graperies, and their management.

720-729. Garden tools, accessories of gardening, etc.

730-735. Garden designing, construction, and management.

The exhibit in this department is made as complete and interesting as possible, the intention being to give a just

LIBERTY BELL.

evidence of the progress made and improved taste in all matters pertaining to horticulture. The exhibits in the out-door department comprise the representative trees of this country, forest and ornamental trees, plants of commerce, and new plants of recent introduction from Japan, China, and other parts of the world. England, France, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico are represented in this department. The space reserved for ornamental gardening includes a handsome parterre, or sunken garden, which has been laid off and planted to illustrate the different methods of ornamental flower gardening.

The walks surrounding the above-named allotment and reserved grounds aggregate a distance of over three miles in length.

The U. S. Government Building.

That portion of the United States government building assigned to the Smithsonian Institution is occupied by a collection illustrating our food fishes; by a collection of stuffed specimens of the game and fur-bearing animals, and of useful animal products, and by a collection to illustrate the extent and variety of the useful mineral products of the county. The fishery collection and the animal collection are upon a large scale, under the immediate direction of Professor S. F. Baird, and covers about 15,000 feet of floor space.

MINERAL COLLECTION.

This collection, to illustrate the mineral resources of the United States, is under the direction of Professor Wm. P. Blake.

The principal objects of this collection of the useful ores and minerals of the country are to illustrate—

1st. The nature and variety of the mineral resources of the United States;

2d. The geographical distribution and geological associations of these resources;

3d. The extent to which they have been utilized;

4th. The mechanical, metallurgical, and chemical processes by which they are extracted or converted into useful products;

5th. The inherent and comparative qualities of the extractive products viewed as materials rather than as manufactures.

It includes a systematic display of the [illegible]

1. Systematic collections, chiefly scientific and educational.
2. Fuels and petroleum.
3. Ores, metals, and their immediate derivatives.
4. Ornamental stones and gems.
5. Building stones, marble, etc.
6. Artificial stones, lime, mortars, cement.
7. Fictile materials and direct products.
8. Pigments, colors, detergents.
9. Grinding, abrading, and polishing substances.
10. Fertilizing substances.
11. Sulphur, salts, and minerals chiefly used in chemical manufactures.

It is made up not only of selections from the National Museum, at Washington, but of newly made contributions for the special purpose of the Exhibition, and besides the systematic display of specimens, somewhat uniform in size, there is a geographical grouping by States to more fully show the extent and distribution of our iron, coal, gold, silver, and other minerals.

The Judges' Hall.

This building, intended for the use of the various judges and committees who are to award the prizes at the Exhibition, is now completed, and will be one of the most attractive buildings on the grounds. It is built of wood and plaster, and is highly ornamented. It covers a space of 152 by 64 feet. In the center of the building is a large hall fifty-nine by seventy-eight feet, containing a platform and speakers' desk. A corridor ten feet wide runs entirely around this hall and separates it on the rear from another hall twenty-eight by fifty-nine feet. The partitions between these two apartments are so arranged as to be movable, and the rooms can be thrown into one, making a hall fifty-nine by one hundred and sixteen feet. On each side of the building are seven commodious committee-rooms, opening into the corridor which surrounds the main hall, and three spacious rooms are provided in the front of the building. Two stairways lead to a gallery ten feet wide, running around three sides of the main hall.

Closed on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Centennial commissioners a vote was taken on the question "Shall the Exhibition be open on Sunday?" resulting as follows, the vote being taken by States: Yeas—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, South Carolina and Washington Territory. Nays—Arizona, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. A motion, then made by Mr. Latrobe (Md.), to open the grounds free to all on Sundays, but to close all the buildings, including the restaurants, was carried. So that while the buildings will be closed on Sunday, the grounds will be open to the public.

The Chilian Court.

One of the most noticeable of the structures in the Main building is the tasty inclosure of the Chilian government. It is situated near the west entrance. It comprises two rows of beautiful cases, with a pavilion at the end, which is a handsome piece of ornamental wood work, and is painted and decorated, is very attractive. The people of Chili are the most enterprising in South America, their progressive disposition being most notably displayed in their manufactures and railroads. At the New York, Paris and London exhibitions the Chilian government took a creditable part, but vastly inferior to what they are doing in connection with this year's Centennial Exposition. The Chilian nation is represented by samples of all the leading native productions.

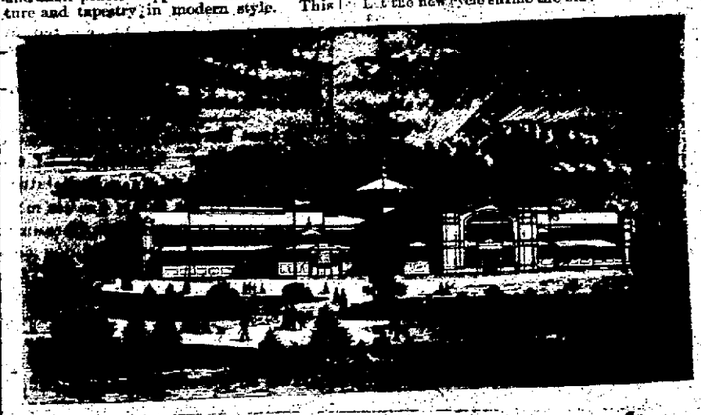
The Declaration of Independence

was written by Thomas Jefferson, at his private lodgings, in the house still standing on the southwest corner of Market and Seventh streets. He says: "I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, ready furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly."

The hall of Independence, on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, was commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734, having been designed for the use of the Provincial Assemblies; and the long hall formerly in the upper story was often used for grand official banquets given to governors, distinguished strangers and guests, and to the members of the First Congress when they arrived in 1774. It was originally decorated with a stately steeple, which was taken down in 1774 on account of decay; only a small belfry was left to cover the bell until the year 1828, when the present steeple was erected as nearly like the ancient one as circumstances would permit. The ancient bell, formerly used for the clock, is remarkable for its prophetic inscription. Originally imported from England, in 1752, but cracked in its first ringing, it was recast in Philadelphia, and the inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof"—was placed upon it. This was more than twenty years before the independence of the colonies was dreamed of; yet, when the Declaration was signed, this very bell was the first, by its merry peal, to "proclaim liberty throughout the land." It now occupies a place in the south vestibule of the building. The Declaration of Independence was signed in the chamber on the left of the principal entrance. Some years since the antique architectural decorations and furniture of this room were removed, and their places supplied with new furniture and tapestry in modern style. This error has since been repaired, as far as possible, by restoring the hall to its ancient appearance. The portraits of nearly every one of the signers now adorn the walls. Open daily.

A Relic Unearthed.

When the remains of the Revolutionary martyrs who perished in the British prison ships, at the Wallabout, were taken from Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, two years ago, to be laid in the sarcophagus in Fort Greene park, the slab that was placed over the spot by the Tammany Society of New York, in 1808, could not be found. A few days ago Matthew Smith, while making excavations in Hudson avenue, near York street, found the slab. It is of red sandstone, three feet six inches long, and two feet wide, and is well preserved. It contains this inscription:



JUDGES' HALL.

In the name of the spirits of the Departed Free. Sacred to that portion of American seamen, soldiers, and citizens, who perished in the cause of liberty and their country on board the prison ships of the British (during the Revolutionary War) at the Wallabout. This is the corner-stone of the vault which contains their relics, erected by the Tammany Society or Columbian Order of the City of New York, the ground for which was bestowed by John Jackson, Nassau Island, season of Blossom, year of discovery the 216th, of the institution the 19th, of American Independence the 32d, April the 6th, 1808. Jacob Vandervoort, Jno. Jackson, Burdette Stryker, Isaachen Cozzens, Robert Townsend, Benjamin Watson, Samuel Cowdren, Wallabout Committe, Wm. & David Campbell, builders.

The Centennial Hymn.

The following are the words of the Centennial hymn sung by the chorus of nine hundred voices:

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by Thy design,
Two fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the new world greets
The old world, thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with love's golden fleece,
Send back the argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in tree,
For home and mart the bride of sea,
We thank Thee, who'se withal we crave
The arts that are the states' strong stave,
The honor that is more than gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

Oh! make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

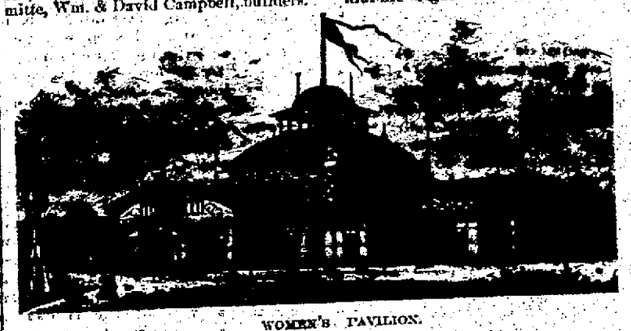
The Welsh.

The Centennial Eisteddfod to be held in September next will be one of the great festivities of the Centennial celebration. The programme will embrace essays, poetry, music, etc. All the choirs, hundreds and hundreds in number, of the finest voices, will unite in opening the entertainment by singing some of the national airs of Cambria, such as "The March of the Men of Harlech," "Hen wlad fy whads," "The old land of my fathers;" also Keller's "Hymn of the Republic;" and at the close all the competing choirs will unite in one grand combined chorus on as many of the competing pieces as the executive committee may direct. Our Welsh-speaking citizens throughout the United States are moving in their might in the matter of making it a grand success.

JUDGES' HALL.

The Centennial Police.

The uniform for the police, a large force of whom are constantly on duty on the grounds, consists of a single-breasted frock coat and pantaloons of dark blue with scarlet trimming. There is a scarlet stripe of medium width down the side of the pantaloons and scarlet piping on the sleeves of the coat. The buttons have on them the figures "1776-1876," with the letters "C. G." for Centennial guard. The uniform for the Centennial fire department, which is always on duty and prepared for work, consists of a sack coat and pantaloons of dark blue, with buttons on which are a "liberty bell" and the letters "C. F. B." for Centennial fire brigade.



WOMEN'S PAVILION.

A Great Organ.

An organ built in Boston occupies the gallery of the eastern end of the great nave of the Main Centennial building. The instrument is a thorough exemplar of the organ industry, and is so large that persons can readily gain admission to its interior and examine all the details. There are four stories of apartments within the case, besides an office.

Washington's Address.

The Boston Advertiser says: The Massachusetts Historical Society has long been in possession of the valuable and interesting autograph of Washington's address to the officers of his army at Newburgh, and of several original letters authenticating or illustrating it. By order of the society these manuscripts are now published as a contribution to the literature of the centennial year.

The M'Kean Miner.

S. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

The New York Conference.

On Tuesday of this week one hundred and seventy gentlemen met in New York city in response to a call issued by Messrs. Bryant, Schurz, Godkey, and others. The result of their meeting is a long address to the people of the country, published in full in the daily papers. The platform which they set forth embodies the distinctive principles of the Republican Party, and cannot meet the disapproval of good republicans. It is, in brief, a demand for equal rights, hard money, the postponement of the resumption of specie payments, and civil service reform.

They can surely hope to gain none of these objects outside of the Republican Party, yet these gentlemen very distinctly imply that unless this party chooses a candidate up to the standard specified in their address in elaborate detail they may vote with the democrats or may form a new party. The ridiculous farce that is made of equal rights as applied to a large portion of citizens of the South by the democratic party, the action, or inaction, of the democratic House on the finance question, and its utter disregard of every principle of civil service reform in the appointments within its gift, can give no reasonable hope that they can forward any of the interests expressed in their address by an alliance with that party.

The conclusive answer to reformers who are ready to vote the Democratic ticket is that the Democratic Party is indifferent to reform, and eager only for office, while the Republican Party gives life and force to all the reform movements that are at work throughout the country. Moreover, reform is only one of the questions to be fought out next November. The public credit is not yet so well assured that we can leave it to take care. What would administrative reform amount to if it be bought with a repudiation and ruin? The Southern question, too, is thought of. Give the Southern Democrats four years of power at Washington, and the colored people would be reduced to a condition differing from slavery in nothing more than name, the school system established for their benefit would be destroyed; the principles of equality and right embodied in the Constitutional amendments would be rendered a mockery and a snare. And men who are willing to bring about this condition of affairs actually pretend to be the friends of Mr. Sumner, and the adherents of the cause to which he devoted his genius and his life!

We cannot state the case more forcibly than by appending the following extract from a letter from Hon. A. H. Morrison, of Michigan, a strong supporter of Greeley in the last campaign, declining to participate in the "conference."

"The people of this country deposed the Republican Party from power in the popular branch of the national legislature in 1874. You well find that they will replace them in 1876, as they are not quite ready to allow done by the ballot what failed with the ballot to make the States in power and authority paramount to the National Government. I think you greatly magnify what you are pleased to term 'the widespread corruption in our public service.' It is true a few of the lowest employes of the Government, such as Gaugers and Storekeepers at distilleries, have been found guilty of great frauds, with occasionally a Collector, Assessor, or special Agent; and it is also true that no political party ever attempted to punish members of its organization thus found guilty of defrauding the revenue more readily than has the Republican Party. I am quite sure the present heads of the Governmental departments at Washington are above suspicion as far as I know or believe. At any rate I would like to know of any great delinquency with which Secretary Fish can be charged. Surely Mr. Bristow is doing all that is possible 'to let no guilty man escape.' Mr. Jewell is not by any means assailed by the Democratic press. I know Mr. Chandler, the Secretary of the Interior, quite well, and I know, too, that he has been most unfairly assailed when a member; and I would really like to know, in case this pure political party you propose to organize should get power, what better man you have in view to take his place as Secretary of the Interior, who is an able business man, and of more genuine business integrity. This is plain talk, but I think suggestive in view of the attitude you assume in your circular letter. The 'Independent Press' assailed him with great violence, and made out, together with the Democratic press, to so poison a few men against him that the State of Michigan was deprived of his services as a senator. The Secretary of the Navy is passing through a terrible political ordeal, but I have faith that he will come out unscathed. I dont think that either a new party or the Democratic Party can appoint a Secretary of War who could fill the place better than Judge Taft, and I have serious doubts if the place of Attorney General, filled by Mr. Pierrepont, can be improved upon by the select on of any man from the whole category of Independent or Democratic lawyers you might be pleased to suggest. I regret the fall of Belknap, but do not wonder at it so much from the fact that his political education was in the Democratic Party, where the Jeff. Davises, the Floyds, and Thompsons got theirs.

Believing that either a Republican or a Democrat must be elected, and that no one can be elected who is not nominated either at Cincinnati or St. Louis next month, I prefer to do all I can directly, and without guile, for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be; and to work to correct evils that exist within the party, in which effort I hope to have your co-operation when you have fully reflected on and talked over the subject.

I have long since given up the idea that any man elevated to the Presidency can go through even a four year term without committing some mistakes. Gen. Grant received his education at a military school in his career as a soldier, posterity will place him in the very front rank with men of his class. In his administration of the civil affairs of this Government, he has had a hard task; nevertheless, the Republican Party need not be ashamed of a comparison of his civil administration with either that of Mr. Pierce or Mr. Buchanan, the two last of our Democratic Presidents. A Democratic President elected in 1876, would be as completely handcuffed as were Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, and under the same political influences.

It cost Barnum $20,000 to buy the United States Senatorship of the Connecticut Democratic Legislature. English paid the same, but his money was not as potent as Barnum's. It was purely and without concealment a matter of bargain and sale, and this is, we suppose, a sample of the reform democratic policy about which the Buffalo *Courier* sickens its readers daily in fatulent and long-drawn editorials.

---

keeper of the House, has got to get out because he wrote a ridiculous letter to a friend, and the letter was published. Now that he has shown the country what a complete ass he is the democratic members who have been his fast friends and boon companions all winter, give him the cold shoulder. To quote his own language, "thus wags the world."

THE only consolation left now to the people of Connecticut, in view of the purchase of a seat in the U. S. Senate from the *reform* democratic legislature of that State by Barnum and his money bags, is that he will absent himself from Washington as persistently as he has while holding his former purchase of a seat in the House for the past few years.

IT is not P. T. Barnum, the show man, to whom the honest and sturdy democratic legislators of Connecticut sold the United States Senatorship for $20,000, but another Barnum, a millionaire mill-owner, who fancies a seat in the Senate the same as he would a fine horse or steam yacht—and is willing to pay for it.

THE new State Treasurer, Mr. Rawle, has entered upon his duties. The old Treasurer, Mr. Mackey, turned over a clean set of books and all the money called for, and the new Treasurer receipted for nearly a million and a half of dollars. All the old clerks are retained.

Misfortunes of the House.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The scene in the House of Representatives yesterday, caused by the personal explanations of Judge Durham, of Kentucky, in regard to his knowledge of Doorkee or Fitzhugh's personal record, and by the subsequent reading of other documents, including Col. Fitzhugh's foolish letter, written to a friend in Texas soon after his election, was a very humiliating one to the Democratic majority. To use mild terms, the House has been very unfortunate in the election of some of its officers and employes since the Democrats came into power. With Col. Fitzhugh's enforced resignation, which will take place in a few days, two prominent officers leave the service of the House in disgrace, and, if current rumors are to be believed, another is likely to follow them before the close of the season.

Several of the leading committees have been no more successful in the selection of their clerks. Two have been forced to resign on account of a general circulation of reports which, if true, unfitted them for holding any responsible position in the gift of the House, and which they were unable to explain in such a manner as to make their retention seem desirable. Several other committee clerks have been dismissed for incompetency, or for betraying the trust imposed in them. This state of affairs is the natural result of the policy adopted by the Democratic majority of removing experienced and competent officers in order to make places for political favorites.

On the retirement of Robert W. Mackey, Esq., from the State Treasury, the Philadelphia *Times* pays him this compliment:

That he is one of the most accomplished financiers of the State is admitted by friends and foes; that he maintained the integrity of the public funds received by him for the Commonwealth, even in the face of disasters in his depositories, none but partizan bigots have denied, and that he devised financial measures with consummate skill and ever exhibited gratifying results of his administration, is but the truth of history.

DR. JOHN DAVIES JONES has just married Miss May Potter, second daughter of the late M. D. Potter, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Mrs. Jones, her sister and mother are the principle owners of the stock of the paper, and rumor hints that her husband may displace Murat Halstead in its editorship; in line, that the *Commercial* may go to Davies Jones' locker.—*World*.

The board of auditors, appointed to investigate the accounts of the County Commissioners of Luzerne county, have discovered frauds aggregating $19,000. The Commissioners were all Democrats. A New York map contractor got the lion's share of the spoils.

THE Providence *Journal* says: "Eaton is able and vicious, Barnum is rich and indifferent; and this is the sort of purification of the public service which the Democrats indulge in where they have the power."

THE gross product of lumber during the past year, in northwestern Pennsylvania, was 188,413,572 feet greater than the aggregate for 1874.

Taverns Jerom For Adjourned February Term, A. D. 1876.

Annin.—Joseph Mullin, H B Roberts, W H Taylor, Geo Tubbs, G W Winslop.
Bradford.—Wm Burton, P J Chamberlain.
Bradford Boro.—E W Green.
Corydon.—Truman Colborn, Moses Johnson, Phillip Toms, B H Wilcox.
Eldred.—W B Archibald, S A Canfield, John McMahan, Patrick Mullin H S Rice.
Keating.—Chester Baker, C D Calkins, Jerry Keating, Hiram Moore, Henry Plummer, S D Comfort, [illegible] Powell, D D Varney, Geo T. Neals, S C Bartwell, U A Wright, C W Farr
Lafayette.—John Quinn.
Smethport.—Gilbert Lyman, H S Bartwell, H Bradford, S A Bishop Martin Burns.
L Barlingame, S A Bishop Martin Burns.

A REILLY, } Jury Comm'rs
O'DOSBURG, }

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Chauncy Cornell, deceased, late of Smethport Borough have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay.

E C Cornell.
L S Gibson.
Executor's.

April 6th, 1876.

S. A. Bishop
ARCHITECT
And Superintendent.

OFFICE—On second floor of Mixer Block.
SMETHPORT, PA.

J. P. WENDEL,
Dealer in
FINE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
FLOUR, PORK, LARD,
SALT, AND FISH,
Selected
TEAS.
Pure
COFFEES and SPICES.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.
And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.
Main st. Smethport, Pa.

J. G. EATON,
DEALER IN
Heavy & Shelf Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
TIN & WOODEN WARE
New Store,
Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water
12-35 SMETHPORT, Pa.

J. G. PELTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
OLEAN, N. Y.
The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v13-n2

Trial List for Adjourned February Term 1876, to be held Monday, May 29, 1876.

No 50 Feb. T 1871.
J F Clark vs A T Newell

No 27 Sept T 1872
S A Backus vs Mills & Bingham

No 166 June T 1873
J F Clark vs T J Melvin *et al*

No 257 June T 1873
James Newell vs Joseph DeLong

No 46 Dec T 1873
William Beardsley vs W H Glass

No 68 Dec T 1873
J F Clark vs W H Glass

No 161 Feb T 1874
Theo Chattel vs W H Glass

No 205 Sept T 1874
Philo Ackley, guardian vs Jno H & Geo H Welch

No 111 Dec T 1874
Horace Little, Ex'r vs J F Clark

No 130 Dec T 1874
F Ratherman assignee vs A D. Glenbacher *et al*

No 22 Feb T 1875
use of W H Shadeville vs M'Kean Co Mut Co'l Co

No 6 June T 1875
use of G A Bathbone vs E C Estes, Adm'r

No 7 June T 1875
Geo A Bathbone vs E C Estes, Adm'r

No 8 June T 1875
Henry Souther vs E C Estes, Adm'r

No 70 June T 1875
Horace Little Ex'r vs Augustus W Newell

No 241 June T 1875
J W Windsor vs J S Baker

No. 122, Sept. 1875.
G Boyer vs I Atwood Putnam

No 146 Sept T 1875
E H Hahn vs L Ward

No 202 Sept T 1875
Albert Reed vs M'Kean & Buffalo R R Co

No 208 Sept T 1875
Agnes Rice vs Henry McCauley

No 41 Dec T 1875
J F Clark vs Horace Little Ex'r

No 169 Dec T 1875
J H Boylan vs O H Rockwell

No 180 Dec T 1875
John J Bidgway vs Geo Jacox *et al*

No 188 Dec T 1875
John J Bidgway vs Chas Bido *et al*

No 179 Dec T 1875
John J Bidgway vs John J Boylan, *et al*

No 242 Feb T 1876
E T Watkins vs E W Green & Wife

No 233 Feb T 1876
David E Foster vs Isaac Foster

C H SARTWELL, Prothonotary.
Smethport, Pa., May 4, 1876.

Insolvent Notice.

THE CREDITORS OF HENRY O NEILL are hereby notified, that the said Henry O. Neill presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, at the February Term, A. D. 1876, praying the Court to grant him the relief provided for insolvent debtors, by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Court fixed the time and place for hearing at the Court House in Smethport, on the first day of next Term, which is the 19th day of June next, when and where you can appear and show cause why the prayer in his petition should not be granted.

HENRY O NEILL.

Smethport, Pa. May 8, 1876. n28-2o

Health And Its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drams but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none, tone to coffee,—were it to be as preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night, eat sparingly of solids, avoid all use of liquors, and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing sluggishness and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the only remedy for female complaints, they never give a single symptom, but by their searching power, as a tonic, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is not fit for us, then disordering the liver and stomach, these organs must be regulated. If you wish such. These organs must be regulated. If you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action of both Liver and Stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a cure upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake. Low-ness relaxation. This is a great mistake. Low-ness relaxation. This is a great mistake. However, for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gave tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, continued to the use of which in preference to food did. Animal food is of which in preference to food did. Animal food is better than vegetable and warm. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, bowel complaints is expelled. The result and after bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance, or improper occasioned either by intemperance, or improper occasioned either by intemperance, or improper

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $2 00 a year. If paid in advance a reduction of twenty-five per cent. is allowed, making the subscription $1.50. Subscribers must not expect a discount when their subscription has expired over three months, and we hope they'll not ask it.

— Paul Pearl is getting up quite a trade in new, illustrated periodicals.

— The Miner is decidedly pictorial this week—on one side. We had our own artist on the spot.

— On Monday thirty-five car-loads of coal were mined and shipped from the Clermont mines.

— Have you bought and paid for your box in the new postoffice yet? First come, first served.

— Train No. 3 made the run from Larrabee to Smethport—9 miles—last Saturday evening in 17 minutes.

— Supt. Bishop has now eleven men at work on the jail, plastering and building the brick arch over the corridors.

— Mary had a little dress, all ruffled, puffed and brandied, "Demorest Fashions" gave it shape, the New "Domestic" made it.

— Mr. Gale, the artist, is at Port Allegany taking photographs and views. We are told he finds that he has plenty of business there.

— In the published trial list of last week the case of Boyer vs. Pratt was accidentally omitted. The list will be found corrected this week.

— Mr. Haskill, of the Bennett House, is busily engaged papering, putting down carpets and putting up new furniture. When the work is all done we promise to tell our readers all about it.

— If you want a daily Buffalo Express and Courier you can get it of Fuller Brook, the newsdealer, for 15 cents per week. He will furnish regularly any magazine or paper that you may wish to order.

— Rev. Clark held services at the Episcopal church in this place last Sunday. We understand that he contemplates removing here from Port Allegany, and should be pleased to welcome him as a permanent resident.

— While the engine of the coal train was standing on the switch at Hamlin Monday evening after it had cut her steam chest, causing considerable damage and the necessity of taking her to Dunkirk for repair.

— Since the front of the new postoffice has been painted and grained, and the boxes numbered, it looks even neater and handsomer than we had anticipated. Hamlin did a good thing in the painting.

— We announced the time of the Leap Year Hop last week. It is to-morrow evening instead of this (Wednesday) evening. We make this correction so that those fellows who have no leap will not be heart-broken and will let they are not "called for" this evening.

— It is a question in some minds whether it was by reason of stupid blundering or pure cussedness that the chap who wrote from here to the St. Louis last week about the coming Democratic convention only mentioned a portion of the singers and entirely ignored the lady who had charge of the enterprise. For the credit of our town we hope that hereafter he will abstain from needlessly insulting the better half of the place.

— A gentleman remarked to us the other day that the time had come by when the merchants of Smethport could all close out of business with the certainty that they would get all the trade any way, however poor it could not get out to trade elsewhere. With the present railroad and express communications, if the trade would return their share of the patronage from going to Olean and Buffalo, (and it can be done) they must be up and doing, buy the best and latest styles of goods, sell them at a reasonable figure, and keep the newspapers and their business before the people to advertising liberally. We thought the remarks were very sound. Can any one dispute their truth?

Bishop Mallin's Lecture.

Rev. Flood informs us that Bishop Mallin will arrive here saturday on the noon train. He will deliver his lecture in the church Sunday evening. We did not learn the subject of the lecture, but as it is a lecture prepared for the occasion by the reverend gentleman, we are assured that it will be profound as well as interesting. The lecture will commence at 7 p. m.

The Bishop will also lecture at Bradford on the Monday evening following.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—Mr. S. L. Prosser, of Keating township witnessed the slaughter of three fine milch cows of his own by a wild-cat train on the McK. & B. road Tuesday evening. His cattle had broken into a neighbor's field and he let them out on the track to drive them home. But before he had reached the crossing the train came thundering around the curve and mangled three of them before the engineer could stop it. It is a heavy loss for Mr. Prosser and one that he is ill able to endure.

THE TAYLOR HOUSE.—The attention of the traveling public is invited to the card, of the above house in another column. Duane Patterson is both proprietor and manager and if guests are not satisfied with the treatment they receive at his hands it must be beyond the power of any man to please them, for they will receive every kind attention in the power. Call at the Taylor House when you are at Larrabee and see if this is not so.

RETURNED THE BETTER.—H. L. Wilson, who has been for several months employed as a clerk in Taylor's store, has left the counter and returned to the brush. Wilson is a steady workman and a neat and tasty fellow with a brush, and we predict that his services will be in constant demand during the season.

THE WILCOX WELL.—Mr. Lytle informs us that work is progressing favorably at this well. It is down to the depth of 1200 feet, and they have struck what they believe to be the first sand, obtaining a small quantity of amber oil and a large quantity of gas. They will not stop at less than 1800 feet.

Death of A. N. Taylor.

As was predicted in our last issue, we have this week the melancholy task of announcing the death of A. N. Taylor.

On the evening of the 23th of last September Mr. Taylor fell from the back door of his residence, causing a displacement of his spine. It was thought then that he would live but a few days, yet by the application of excellent surgical skill the spine was gradually brought into its proper position and his life prolonged over seven months. But they have been months of constant pain and suffering and on Monday evening, the 15th inst., death came to his relief.

Mr. Taylor was born in Madison Co. N. Y., June 11, 1821, and would thus, had he lived until the 11th of next month, have been 54 years of age. His father, James Taylor, moved to McKean county when the subject of this sketch was about two years of age and settled upon a back-woods farm. He very early gave evidence of the untiring and indomitable energy that was so prominent a characteristic of his life, and having a taste for mercantile business at about the age of nineteen entered as a clerk in the store of Hawkins, Ford & Taylor, his father being one of the partners in the firm. Two years later he formed a partnership with his father and commenced business in the old Astor building. A few years later he bought out his father's interest in the business and built a store adjoining the Astor House, which he occupied until it was burned down in the fire of March 28, 1868. He afterward removed his store to the Sartwell block, where it is now located. When he first commenced business he had but $600 in the world. Although it is impossible to give a correct estimate, it is believed by those best acquainted with his affairs that he was worth at the time of his death not less than $300,000.

To have gained this fortune from so small a beginning and with the unfavorable opportunities for amassing wealth that this section has presented in the last thirty years, indicates that A. N. Taylor was a man of remarkable business capacity, and should be classed among the most successful business men of our day and time. His active heart and mind was in his business during his earlier days. He was keen and shrewd in business matters, quick to detect the weakness of an opponent and improve an opportunity of favorable investment. We have heard many even complain that A. N. Taylor was a hard man to deal with. We are not disposed to laud the departed beyond his merits, yet we venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction that no man whom he believed to be dealing honestly and fairly by him was ever oppressed or wronged by his authority, and that no man in McKean county was found to be more sympathetic and tender hearted when approached in a proper manner. He was a business man in every sense. He expected men to live up to their obligations. He took all manner of chances, and gave accommodation and time to men whom no other merchants would trust, in hundreds of instances, but when he was faithful them men was unmanly to attempt to defraud him he showed him but little mercy or leniency. It is for this reason that he has been often misunderstood and misrepresented. In two months and misrepresented. In two months stood and misrepresented. In two months stood and misrepresented. In two months stood

The McKean County Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—$2.00 PER YEAR,
$1.50 if Paid in Advance.

Advertising Terms:

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square three times or less, $2.00; each subsequent insertion, 40c cents.
Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.
Professional Cards, per year, $8.00.
Rates for yearly advertisements on application.

JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and an Adams Press, and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, - SMETHPORT PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Particular attention to collections

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information promptly, to any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Williamsport, Dec 31, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Burned to Death.

Not long since a terrible disaster occurred near Crisfield, Delaware, by which seven persons, all members of one family, were burned to death. Five children were left one evening by their parents in charge of the grandfather and the hired man. In some strange manner the building took fire, and was burned to the ground before help could be rendered. It is supposed that the accident was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The horror of the parents on their return to their desolated home may be better imagined than described.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
O. W. SARTWELL. E. R. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped

C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Proprietor of the Olean House.)
OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Conveniently to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process by which I can do it as superior to that done by the old way.
CARL SAHM

How he Lives.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, states that during his stay in New York city he received about $900, and that all he has ever received from friends has only placed him in barely comfortable circumstances. Said he to a reporter: "I have all the money I want, if it isn't very much. I have just bought a little place to make a home for my wife and children; it cost $3,500, and I have been putting in some repairs which will cost about as much more; and I don't think I am ashamed to look any man in the face and tell him about it."

The richest Chinaman in California is Li Po Tai, a physician. He owns $75,000 worth of real estate.

CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent preparations for conveying, with safety and comfort, the millions of people who intend visiting the Centennial Exhibition directly to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any other railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has employed its gigantic equipments and privileged facilities to make the Exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibitors and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, in short in its character and operations, should the second the commissioners in illustrating our centennial history by demonstrating a high degree of excellence attained by railway transportation system of America in making the great thoroughfares that to the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, equal to the people in all its aspects, and in detail.

Its routes follow the most practicable channels of commercial intercourse, and connect with most of the larger cities and towns on the southern shores of the great lakes, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from an air line, and this deflection is due to the interposition of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in construction and equipment. Between Pittsburgh and New York, 444 miles, the entire line is double track, laid with heavy steel rails with joints connected between ties by a process that gives the effect of continuous rail, on which there can be no unpleasant jarring. All bridges on the line are of iron or stone. A large portion of this distance is provided with a third track, which enables freight trains to keep entirely out of the way of passenger travel, and permits the express trains to run their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, and other important terminal points, four tracks have, for considerable distances, been completed.

The Block signal system, exclusively used on the Pennsylvania railroad throughout its entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, be it one or ten miles, and every modern appliance for combining the highest speed with the most perfect safety has been adopted. The company has built 200 elegant cars, with engines of the first class ample to move all trains that may possibly be required.

Centennial visitors will find the Pennsylvania road the only direct route from the West, North and East to the Centennial Exhibition, the rates as low as by any other route, the time made by it the quickest, and the accommodations for comfort, luxury and safety unequaled. Careful agents, on all trains, will arrange for the prompt and cheap delivery of all baggage, and, for fifty cents, sell seats in a comfortable carriage to any point in Philadelphia.

Above all, these visitors will be landed at the very doors of the Exposition, in the beautiful Centennial depot of the company represented in the above cut. It stands opposite the open space separating the Main exhibition building from Machinery hall, facing the principal entrance gate and the Judge's pavilion, and in close proximity to several immense hotels and restaurants. It is 340 feet in length by 100 in width, two stories high, and surmounted by six towers. In design it is tasteful and ornamental, comparing favorably with the many beautiful structures erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The first floor contains a general waiting room, 130 by 100 feet, a ladies' waiting room eighty-one by 100 feet, a baggage room forty-nine by 100 feet, a ticket office thirty by forty feet, a package room ten by thirty feet, and a number of retiring rooms, all handsomely finished, and provided with every convenience. The rooms on the second floor are for the use of the railroad officials and employees.

This depot is reached by a circle of three tracks sweeping from the main roadway four-fifths of a mile long, and the diameter of the circle they describe is 600 feet. All trains will enter this circle heading west, and depart from the depot heading east. Three trains can be landing or receiving passengers in front of the depot at the same time, the entire tracks being floored over, and no matter in what direction the trains may come or go, they can be moved without confusion, delay or danger.

Seventeen additional sidings have been constructed, connected with this circle, of length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can be run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for them to enter upon the circle, receive the passengers, and depart for destination. This arrangement of tracks and sidings novel, and affords facilities for the transaction, without detention or confusion, of almost unlimited passenger business.

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To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.
Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight is beyond cost and dispute in the evidence of over 5,000 genuine testimonials, of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.
1,000 of our best physicians are a scientific and physiological discovery, and as Alex. R. Wyeth, M. D., and Wm. Bonney, M. D., write, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.
Read the following certificates:
PENNYRILE STATION, Logan Co., Ky., June 8th, 1872.
Dr. J. Ball & Co., Gentlemen:
Gentlemen—Your Patent Eye-Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty, and it will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.
William Beazley, M. D., Fairview, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."
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Rev. B. B. Hagemeyer, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your favorable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law: that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."
Horace B. Durant, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales literally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too: no small, catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long."
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Adolph Bionberg, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—ninety years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied. ADOLPH BIONBERG, M. D."
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss. June 8th, 1872, personally appeared Adolph Bionberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me
WM. STEVENS, J. P.
Lawrence City, Mass., June 9 d, 1872.
We, the undersigned, personally known to Dr. Adolph Bionberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNE, Ex-Mayor,
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor,
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.,
ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.
Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision, and overwrought eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.
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ESTD 1866 No. 19

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LUCULLUS:

BY J. H. ELSBREE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

CHAPTER XIV.

The tribune and his friends had decided that an appeal to Sejanus would be of no avail, except to put him on his guard; therefore, they left him to suppose his secret was still inviolate, and formed a plan by which, under the cover of night, they expected to recover the lost one in spite of all the precautions by which she had been surrounded.

But the day was at last over, and the twilight was fading into deeper night. There was a light haze in the air, and the moon had not yet risen, when a small party of horsemen rode out from the courtyard of the tribune's palace on the Palatine hill. They made their way slowly along the narrow streets towards one of the city gates, passed it and rode slowly out into the country. When a little more than a mile from the city they saw a dark body moving through the shadows of the night at a slow pace, which they discovered, as they approached nearer to them, to be a troop of horsemen.

In a moment more they were challenged by a sentinel, but, giving a password, they passed on to encounter another troop coming from another direction.

Continuing on their course they soon came to the vicinity of the villa where the fair Claudia was held a prisoner.

Here they were again challenged by a sentinel, and as they halted they were joined by a horseman who informed them that "the lines were closed up so that a mouse could not get through."

"Arrest all who attempt to pass in or out of thy lines, Julian," said the tribune to him.

"Aye, aye, sir," replied the officer.

And the party of the tribune again slowly moved on until it stood beneath the dark shadows of the giant trees that surrounded the villa. Here they dismounted, the party consisting of the tribune, Caius Cæsar, and some half dozen officers of the Tenth legion. They stood silently within the dark shadows of the glowing pile before them until they were joined by Elydon, the freedman of Caius Cæsar.

After a few words with Elydon, the tribune turned to his friends and said

"The hour has come; forward! be watchful and resolute, but avoid all unnecessary violence.

The party approached the dark portal, upon the door of which a few heavy blows were struck, which in a few moments were repeated.

Steps were now heard within as they approached the door, bars were removed, and chains rattled as the door moved on its hinges, opening but a small space, as a voice demanded:

"Who is there?"

"Friends."

"What dost thou desire?"

"An interview with Arabia Sejanus."

"He is not here."

"In that thou art mistaken."

"Well, it matters not; thou shalt not enter."

"Oh!" said a low but stern voice, and the next moment there was a simultaneous rush upon the partially opened door. It brought up against the chains drawn across it for a moment, and then went crashing in upon the two servants, who had in vain attempted to hold it in its place. One of the servants escaped along the hall, and the other was in the hands of the assailants.

"Lead me to the apartments of Sejanus," demanded the tribune of the man.

"I tell thee he is not here," replied the man, in a dogged tone.

"Beware how thou trifest, man," said the tribune, in a stern tone. "Again, will thou do me been forbidden?"

"No; I have said he is not here."

At this moment a torch was lighted by one of the party, for hitherto they had been in darkness. The torch held aloft showed to the astonished servant the large party by whom he was surrounded, and looking back to the wrecked door he saw the doorway filled by soldiers.

"Is that thy last word?" asked the tribune.

"It is."

With a motion of the hand the tribune made a sign for him to be passed over to the soldiers at the door, and in a moment the two officers who had held him in their grasp had assigned him to their custody.

The party now moved along the hall to apartments beyond, all of which they found untenanted, for the servants who had escaped had given the alarm, and the servants had fled from the villa to fall into the hands of the soldiers who surrounded the buildings on every side.

"There is a staircase leading to an upper floor," said one of the party, and as they approached it there suddenly came to their ears the sound of voices raised to loud passionate tones, and then a scream arose, filling the space above with its dread echoes.

At the first sound of those voices Caius Cæsar sprang up the stairway, followed with but little less haste by the remainder of the party.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The great Empire of Brazil, with a splendid map of South America, is exhaustively treated of in the AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, together with a special notice of the life of the emperor, Dom Pedro II. This great work is nearly completed, the last volume being in press. The cost of this immense undertaking is over $450,000, exclusive of paper, printing, and binding. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York, supply the work in monthly or bi monthly volumes when desired. They will supply specimen pages, on application, gratis.

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Two important discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiments come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. These voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and is established on her rightful throne upon the throne. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.

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To all, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should be at once attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. As cause of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, constipation, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish chills, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this wonderful medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families having home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

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As I make no charge, unless successful, I regret to be compelled to inclose two stamps for reply and return of papers.
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I recommend Captain Lemon as an honorable and successful Practitioner.—S. A. Hurlbut, M. C., 8th Congressional District of Illinois, late Maj.-Gen'l U. S. Vols.
In written mention names of this paper.

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